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NIXON ADVOCATES BETTER NOMINEES

Tells Party in West to Seek
State and Court Posts

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to The New York Times.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Sept. 30—Richard M. Nixon ranged the globe today in the first speech he had prepared since announcing his candidacy this week for Governor of California.

He advised President Kennedy on international matters. He defended former President Eisenhower's criticism of "the Kennedy Administration's mistakes in the field of foreign policy."

He also told the Republican party that if it were to elect a President in 1964 it must increase its strength at the state house and court house levels.

And, in obvious reference to what is expected to be a better campaign in California next year, the former Vice President said in his prepared remarks:

"Nobody knows better than I that anyone who enters the arena will subject himself to the most vicious and unprincipled attacks."

Excerpts from Mr. Nixon's address, drafted for the Western Republican Conference in session here, were sent to Sun Valley ahead of his own scheduled late arrival from Los Angeles.

He followed two major themes.

He called on Republicans for a "national crusade to raise the level of candidates across the nation."

Then he pictured the Republican "loyal opposition" as having a duty to criticize the Administration "where we believe the conduct of foreign policy is taking America down the road to war or surrender."

"I would suggest," Mr. Nixon went on, "that those in the Kennedy Administration who have criticized President Eisenhower's Chicago speech compare his restraint in commenting on President Kennedy's responsibility for the Cuba fiasco with the irresponsible outbursts of Adlai Stevenson, Senator Fulbright and Senator Kennedy against President Eisenhower at the time of the U-2 incident."

Backs Right to Criticize

"Criticizing a President in a period of world crisis when his policy is right is irresponsible and unpatriotic. But, the failure to criticize when his policy is wrong, is just as irresponsible and unpatriotic."

The "terrible crisis now confronting us in Berlin," Mr. Nixon said, might not have developed "had it not been for the mistakes the Administration made in handling the crises on Laos and Cuba."

"Khrushchev is a poker player," Mr. Nixon asserted. "When he catches his opponent bluffing, it was necessary for a campaign leader to 'develop an understanding of what the public might think we are seeing in his candidate,' even bluffing on a big hand—like the manager thought his man in Berlin. We are not bluffing or was a charming vote-getter."

The conference, which ended tomorrow, decided to hold its biennial session in 1963 as Eugene, Ore.

Kennedy had the support of "a united American people in warning Khrushchev that there will be no retreat and no surrender in Berlin and that he risks annihilation if he miscalculates our intentions."

There will be no war or surrender, Mr. Nixon said, if the President continues strong in word and deed in dealing with "aggressive international communism."

He described Mr. Kennedy's recent speech to the United Nations as eloquent but as having "one glaring weakness." This was the President's failure, he said, to mention the issue of admission of Communist China.

"If the Administration does not strengthen its leadership on this issue," he declared, "Red China will be admitted to the United Nations."

Calls Address Eloquent

President Kennedy and Mr. Stevenson [United States Representative to the United Nations] must never miss an opportunity to put our Allies as well as the neutrals on notice that we will not compromise on this issue. If we do not put more backbone into this fight immediately we will lose it."

On the home front Mr. Nixon called upon Republicans to offer "better candidates" for Congress, the state legislatures and municipal and county offices.

"In the world struggle in which we are engaged," he said, "the quality not only of our national leadership but of government at the local and state level is on trial."

He said he had no patience with those who say they cannot run for public office or take a position in Government because of the sacrifice involved.

"No man is too big for any job in public service," the former United States representative, Senator and Vice President said.

John O. Krehbiel, California Republican State Chairman, in one of several committee reports to the conference, said that he and his colleagues had "got mad all over again" when they had read reports from Chicago and Texas on the November election.

"The election," he asserted, "was stolen rather than lost."

The Republicans, he said, had 1,500,000 votes stolen. Mr. Kennedy's victory margin over Mr. Nixon was about 112,000 votes.

Mr. Krehbiel said 1,500,000 votes had been thrown out or miscounted and that 10,000,000 voters had been disenfranchised.